

## TIS

will be of small use at sea, in any grown weather that makes the billows to rise. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Stood rank'd of seraphim another row,  
In posture to diplode their second tire  
Of thunder. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*

In all those wars there were few tiremes, most of them  
being of one tire of oars of fifty banks. *Arbutnot.*

2. [Corrupted from *tior* or *tiara*, or *attire*.] A head-dress.  
On her head she wore a tire of gold, *Fairy Queen.*  
Adorn'd with gems and ouches.  
Here is her picture: let me see;  
If I had such a tire, this face of mine  
Were full as lovely as is this of hers. *Shakespeare.*

The judge of torments, and the king of tears,  
Now fills a burnish'd throne of quenchless fire,  
And for his old fair robes of light he wears  
A gloomy mantle of dark flame, the tire  
That crowns his hated head on high, appears. *Crofton.*

When the fury took her stand on high,  
A hiss from all the snaky tire went round. *Pope.*

3. Furniture; apparatus.  
Saint George's worth  
Enkindles like desire of high exploits:  
Immediate sieges, and the tire of war  
Rowl in thy eager mind. *Phillips.*

When they first peep forth of the ground, they shew their  
whole tire of leaves, then flowers, next seeds. *Woodward.*

To TIRE. *v. a.* [tiran, Saxon.] To fail with weariness.  
1. To fatigue; to make weary; to harrafs; to wear out with  
labour or tediousness.  
Tir'd with toil, all hopes of safety past,  
From pray'rs to wishes he descends at last. *Dryden.*

For this a hundred voices I desire,  
To tell thee what a hundred tongues would tire;  
Yet never could be worthily express'd.  
How deeply thou art seated in my breast. *Dryden's Persius.*

2. It has often out added to intend the signification.  
Often a few that are stiff do tire out a greater number  
that are more moderate. *Bacon's Essays.*

A lonely way  
The cheerless Albion wander'd half a day;  
Tir'd out, at length a spreading stream he spy'd. *Tickell.*

3. [From *attire* or *tire*, from *tiara*.] To dress the head.  
Jezebel painted her face and tired her head. *2 Kings ix. 30.*

To TIRE. *v. n.* [teonnan, Saxon.] To fail with weariness.  
TIREDESS. *n. f.* [from *tired*.] State of being tired; weariness.  
It is not through the tiredness of the age of the earth, but  
through our own negligence that it hath not satisfied us boun-  
tifully. *Hakewill on Providence.*

TIREDSOME. *adj.* [from *tire*.] Wearisome; fatiguing; ted-  
ious.  
Since the inculcating precept upon precept will prove tire-  
some to the reader, the poet must sometimes relieve the sub-  
ject with a pleasant and pertinent digression. *Addison.*

Nothing is so tiresome as the works of those critics who  
write in a dogmatick way, without language, genius, or  
imagination. *Addison's Spect. No. 253.*

TIREDSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *tiresome*.] Act or quality of be-  
ing tiresome.

TIREWOMAN. *n. f.* [tire and woman.] A woman whose busi-  
ness is to make dresses for the head.

Why should they not value themselves for this outside  
fashionableness of the tirewoman's making, when their parents  
have so early instructed them to do so. *Lake on Education.*

TIRINGHOUSE. *n. f.* [tire and house, or room.] The room in  
TIRINGROOM. } which players dress for the stage.

This green plot shall be our stage, this hawthorn brake  
our tiringhouse. *Shakespeare.*

Man's life's a tragedy; his mother's womb,  
From which he enters, is the tiringroom;  
This spacious earth the theatre, and the stage  
That country which he lives in; passions, rage,  
Folly, and vice, are actors. *Wotton.*

TIRWIT. *n. f.* A bird. *Ansforth.*

TIS, contracted for *it is*. *Shakespeare.*

TIS destiny unthuntable.

TISICK. *n. f.* [corrupted from *phthisick*.] Consumption; mor-  
bid waste.

TISCAL. *adj.* [for *phthisical*.] Consumptive.

TISUE. *n. f.* [tissue, Fr. *tiara*, to weave, Norman Saxon.]  
Cloth interwoven with gold or silver.  
In their glittering tissues emblaz'd  
Holy memorials, acts of zeal and love,  
Recorded eminent. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*

A robe of tissue, stiff with golden wire;  
An upper vest, once Helen's rich attire;  
From Argos by the fam'd adulteress brought,  
With golden flow'rs and winding foliage wrought. *Dryden.*

To TISUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To interweave; to va-  
riegate.

## TIT

The chariot was covered with cloth of gold *tissud* upon  
blue. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

They have been always frank of their blessings to coun-  
enance any great action; and then, according as it should  
prosper, to *tissue* upon it some pretence or other. *Wotton.*

Mercy will fit between,  
Thron'd in celestiall sheen,  
With radiant feet the *tissud* clouds down steering. *Milton.*

TIT. *n. f.*

1. A small horse: generally in contempt.  
No flooring of pasture with baggagely tit,  
With ragged, with aged, and evil at hit.  
Thou might'st have ta'en example  
From what thou read'st in story;  
Being as worthy to sit  
On an ambling tit,  
As thy predecessor Dory. *Denham.*

2. A woman: in contempt.  
What does this envious tit, but away to her father with a  
tale. *L'Estrange.*

A willing tit that will venture her corps with you. *Dryden.*

Short pains for thee, for me a son and heir.  
Girls cost as many throes in bringing forth;  
Beside, when born, the tit is little worth. *Dryden.*

3. A *titmouse* or *temit*. A bird.  
1. TITBIT. *n. f.* [properly *tidbit*; *tid*, tender, and *bit*.] Nice  
bit; nice food.  
John pamper'd equire South with *titbits* till he grew wan-  
ton. *Arbutnot.*

TITHEABLE. *adj.* [from *tithe*.] Subject to the payment of  
tithes; that of which tithes may be taken.  
The popish priest shall, on taking the oath of allegiance  
to his majesty, be entitled to a tenth part or tithe of all  
things *titheable* in Ireland belonging to the papists, within  
their respective parishes. *Swift.*

TITHE. *n. f.* [teotha, Saxon, tenth.]

1. The tenth part; the part assigned to the maintenance of the  
ministry.  
Many have made witty invectives against usury: they say,  
that it is pity the devil should have God's part, which is the  
*tithe*. *Bacon.*

Sometimes comes she with a *tithe* pig's tail,  
Tickling the parson as he lies asleep,  
Then dreams he of another benefice. *Shakespeare.*

2. The tenth part of any thing.  
I have search'd man by man, boy by boy; and the *tithe* of a  
hair was never lost in my house before.  
Since the first sword was drawn about this question,  
Ev'ry *tithe* foul 'mongst many thousand dimes  
Hath been as dear as Helen. *Shakespeare. Troil. and Cressida.*

3. Small part; small portion.  
Offensive wars for religion are seldom to be approved, un-  
less they have some mixture of civil *tithes*. *Bacon.*

To TITHE. *v. a.* [teothian, Saxon.] To tax; to pay the  
tenth part.  
When I come to the *tithing* of them, I will *tithe* them one  
with another, and will make an Irishman the tithingman.  
*Spenser on Ireland.*

By decimation and a *tithe* death,  
If thy revenges hunger for that food  
Which nature loaths, take thou the destin'd tenth. *Shak.*

When thou hast made an end of *tithing* all the tithes of  
thine increase, the third year, the year of *tithing*, give unto  
the Levite, stranger, fatherless and widow. *Deut. xxvi. 12.*

To TITHE. *v. n.* To pay tithe.  
For lambe, pigs, and calf, and for other the like,  
*Tithe* so as thy cattle the lord do not strike. *Tusser.*

TITHER. *n. f.* [from *tithe*.] One who gathers tithes.

TITHYMAL. *n. f.* [titthymalle, French; *titthymallus*, Lat.] An  
herb. *Ans.*

TITTHING. *n. f.* [titthinga, law Latin, from *tithe*.]

1. *Titthing* is the number or company of ten men with their  
families knit together in a society, all of them being bound  
to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of  
their society: of these companies there was one chief person,  
who, from his office, was called (toothingman) tithingman;  
but now he is nothing but a constable. *Cowel.*

Poor Tom, who is whipt from *titthing* to *titthing*, and flock  
punished and imprisoned. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

2. *Tithe*; tenth part due to the priest.  
Though vicar be bad, or the parson evil,  
Go not for thy *titthing* thyself to the devil. *Tusser.*

TITTHINGMAN. *n. f.* [titthing and man.] A petty peace officer;  
an under-constable.  
His hundred is not at his command further than his prince's  
service; and also every *titthingman* may control him. *Spenser.*

To TITILLATE. *v. n.* [titillo, Lat.] To tickle.  
Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew,  
A charge of snuff the wily virgin threw;  
The goomes direct to ev'ry atom just,  
The pungent grains of *titillating* dust. *Pope.*

TITILLATION.

## TIT

TITILLATION. *n. f.* [titillation, French; *titillatio*, Lat. from  
*titillare*.]

1. The act of tickling.  
Tickling causeth laughter: the cause may be the emission  
of the spirits, and so of the breath, by a slight from *titilla-  
tion*. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being tickled.  
In sweets the acid particles seem so attenuated in the oil as  
only to produce a small and grateful *titillation*. *Arbutnot.*

3. Any slight or petty pleasure.  
The delights which result from these nobler entertainments  
our cool thoughts need not be ashamed of, and which are  
dogged by no such sad sequels as are the products of those  
*titillations*, that reach no higher than the senses. *Glanville.*

TITLARK. *n. f.* A bird.  
The smaller birds do the like in their seasons; as the  
leverock, *titlark*, and linnnet. *Walton.*

TITL. *n. f.* [titille, old Fr. *titulus*, Lat.]

1. A general head comprising particulars.  
Three draw the experiments of the former four into *titles*  
and tables for the better drawing of observations; these we  
call compiles. *Bacon.*

Among the many preferences that the laws of England  
have above others, I shall single out two particular *titles*,  
which give a handsome specimen of their excellencies above  
other laws in other parts or *titles* of the same. *Hale.*

2. An appellation of honour.  
To leave his wife, to leave his babes,  
His mansion, and his *titles*, in a place  
From whence himself does fly?  
Man over men  
He made not lord: such *titile* to himself  
Reserving. *Milton.*

3. A name; an appellation.  
My name's Macbeth.  
The devil himself could not pronounce a *titile*  
More hateful to mine ear. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

Ill worthy I such *titile* should belong  
To me transgressor. *Milton.*

4. The first page of a book, telling its name and generally its  
subject; an inscription.  
This man's brow, like to a *titile* leaf,  
Foretells the nature of a tragick volume. *Shakespeare.*

Our adversaries encourage a writer who cannot furnish out  
so much as a *titile* page with propriety. *Swift.*

5. A claim of right.  
Let the *titile* of a man's right be called in question; are we  
not bold to rely and build upon the judgment of such as  
are famous for their skill in the laws? *Hooker.*

Is a man impoverished by purchase? it is because he paid  
his money for a lye, and took a bad *titile* for a good. *South.*

'Tis our duty  
Such monuments, as we can build, to raise;  
Left all the world prevent what we should do,  
And claim a *titile* in him by their praise. *Dryden.*

To revenge their common injuries, though you had an  
undoubted *titile* by your birth, you had a greater by your  
courage. *Dryden.*

Conti would have kept his *titile* to Orange.  
O the discretion of a girl! she will be a slave to any thing  
that has not a *titile* to make her one. *South.*

To TITL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entitle; to name; to  
call.  
To these, that sober race of men, whose lives  
Religious, *titled* them the sons of God,  
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame,  
Ignobly! *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*

TITLELESS. *adj.* [from *titile*.] Wanting a name or appella-  
tion. Not in use.  
He was a kind of nothing, *titileless*,  
Till he had forg'd himself a name o' th' fire  
Of burning Rome. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

TITLEPAGE. *n. f.* [title and page.] The page containing the  
title of a book.  
We should have been pleas'd to have seen our own names  
at the bottom of the *titlepage*. *Dryden.*

TITMOUSE, or *tit*. *n. f.* [tit, Dutch, a chick or small bird;  
*titlingier*, Islandick, a little bird; *tit* signifies little in the  
Teutonick dialects.] A small species of birds.  
The nightingale is sovereign of song,  
Before him fits the *titmouse* silent be,  
And I unfit to thrust in skilful throng,  
Should Colin make judge of my foolerie. *Spenser.*

The *titmouse* and the peckers hungry brood,  
And Progne with her bosom stain'd in blood. *Dryden.*

To TITTER. *v. n.* [formed, I suppose, from the found.] To  
laugh with restraint; to laugh without much noise.  
In flow'd at once a gay embroider'd race,  
And *titting* push'd the pedants off the place. *Dunciad.*

TITTER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A restrained laugh.

2. I know not what it signifies in *Tusser*.

## TO

From wheat go and rake out the *titters* or tine,  
If care be not forth, it will rise againe fine. *Tusser.*

TITTL. *n. f.* [I suppose from *tit*.] A small particle; a point;  
a dot.  
In the particular which concerned the church, the Scots  
would never depart from a *tittle*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Angels themselves disdain  
T' approach thy temple, give thee in command  
What to the smallest *tittle* thou shalt say  
To thy adorers. *Paradise Regain'd, b. i.*

They thought God and themselves linked together in to  
fast a covenant, that although they never performed their  
part, God was yet bound to make good every *tittle* of his. *South's Sermons.*

Ned Fashion hath been bred about court, and understands  
to a *tittle* all the punctilios of a drawing-room. *Swift.*

TITTLTATTLE. *n. f.* [A word formed from *tattle* by a ludi-  
crous reduplication.] Idle talk; prattle; empty gabble.  
As the foe drew near  
With love, and joy, and life and dear,  
Our don, who knew this *tittletattle*,  
Did, sure as trumpet, call to battle. *Prior.*

For every idle *tittletattle* that went about, Jack was suspect-  
ed for the author. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*

To TITTLTATTLE. *v. n.* [from *tattle*.] To prate idly.  
You are full in your *tittletattlings* of Cupid: here is Cupid,  
and there is Cupid: I will tell you now what a good old wo-  
man told me. *Stacey, b. ii.*

TITUBATION. *n. f.* [titubo, Lat.] The act of stumbling.

TITULAR. *adj.* [titulaire, Fr. from *titulus*, Lat.] Nominal;  
having or concerning only the title.  
They would deliver up the kingdom to the king of Eng-  
land to shadow their rebellion, and to be *titular*, and painted  
head of those arms. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Thrones, virtues, powers,  
If these magnifick titles yet remain,  
Not merely *titular*. *Milton.*

Both Valerius and Auslin were *titular* bishops. *Ayliffe.*

TITULARITY. *n. f.* [from *titular*.] The state of being titular.  
Julius, Augustus, and Tiberius, with great humility re-  
ceived the name of imperator; but their successors retain the  
same even in its *titularity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TITULARY. *adj.* [titulaire, Fr. from *titulus*, Lat.]

1. Consisting in a title.  
The malecontents of his kingdom have not been bafe nor  
*titulary* impostors, but of an higher nature. *Bacon's H. VII.*

2. Relating to a title.  
William the conqueror, howsoever he used the power of a  
conqueror to reward his Normans, yet mixed it with a *titu-  
lary* pretence, grounded upon the confessor's will. *Bacon.*

TITULARY. *n. f.* [from the *adj.*] One that has a title or right.  
The persons deputed for the celebration of these masses  
were neither *titularies* nor perpetual curates, but persons en-  
tirely conduictious. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

TIVV. *adj.* [A word expressing speed, from *tantivy*, the note  
of a hunting horn.]  
In a bright moon-shine while winds whistle loud,  
Tivy, tivy, tivy, we mount and we fly,  
All rocking in a downy white cloud;  
And left our leap from the sky should prove too far,  
We slide on the back of a new-falling star. *Dryden.*

To. *adv.* [to, Saxon; te, Dutch.]

1. A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the second  
as the object of the first.  
The delay of our hopes teaches us to mortify our desires. *Smallridge.*

2. It notes the intention.  
Ambitious fool! with horny hoofs to pass  
O'er hollow arches of resounding brais,  
To rival thunder. *Dryden's En.*

She rais'd a war  
In Italy, to call me back. *Dryden's All for Love.*

Urg'd by despair, again I go to try  
The fate of arms, resolv'd in fight to die. *Dryden.*

I have done my utmost to lead my life to pleasantly as to  
forget all misfortunes. *Pope.*

3. After an adjective it notes its object.  
We ready are to try our fortunes  
To the last man. *Shakespeare. Henry IV. p. ii.*

The lawless sword his childrens blood shall shed,  
Increas'd for slaughter, born to beg their bread. *Sandys.*

4. Noting futurity.  
It is not blood and bones that can be conscious of their  
own hardness and redness; and we are still to seek for some-  
thing else in our frame that receives those impressions. *Bentley.*

5. { To and again. } Backward and forward.  
Imay binds and loofeth souls condemn'd to woe,  
And sends the devils on errands to and fro. *Fairfax, b. ii.*

The spirits perverse  
With easy intercourse pass to and fro,  
To tempt or punish mortals. *Milton.*

Dro's